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PARIS, MONDAY, MAY 15, 1972

Established 1837

WEATHER—TEMP. Cloudy (13-8). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 54-59 (14-16). TUESDAY: Cloudy. Temp. 54-59 (14-16). TOMORROW: Cloudy. Temp. 54-59 (14-16). Sun. change. Yesterday's temp. 54-59 (14-16). TUESDAY: Cloudy. Temp. 54-59 (14-16). WEDNESDAY: Partly cloudy. Temp. 54-59 (14-16). THURSDAY: Partly cloudy. Temp. 54-59 (14-16). FRIDAY: Partly cloudy. Temp. 54-59 (14-16). SATURDAY: Partly cloudy. Temp. 54-59 (14-16).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER PAGE 2

Troops Move In to Halt a Battle in Belfast Street

LONDONDERRY, May 14 (UPI)—British paratroopers advancing under cover of darkness into a Belfast battleground tonight to separate Protestant and Catholic waging a shooting war. A man and a woman were killed by factional gunfire as the troops moved in the same area.

military spokesman said the

army operation was designed "to place a force" between Ballymurphy and the Protestant Springfield housing development. He said troops were under orders to stop the civilian shooting.

Hundreds of rounds were exchanged between the two sides. The weekend of violence took at least eight lives.

An army spokesman said the firing died out after less than 30 minutes. "The opposition was certainly not what we expected," he said. The army reported no casualties and no hits.

It was the biggest military operation since the British government took over direct rule of Northern Ireland and suspended the provincial government.

The army spokesman said that most of the shooting was directed into the Protestant area from the Catholic district.

One man was killed and another wounded in the vicinity of Kelly's Bar, which was wrecked by a bomb last night.

The explosion injured 63 persons and was followed by a three-hour gun battle in which three civilians and one soldier were shot dead. Two more civilians were killed in other shooting incidents.

Kelly's Bar, frequented mainly by Catholics, was jammed when the bomb exploded. Crowds gathering outside came under fire from hidden gunmen, apparently in the Springfield area.

Catholics were angered by the attack because Protestants, of whom an embankment with the aim of bringing reactors under fire.

Troops and police sealed off the main highway out of this capital city after the biggest outbreak of violence since Northern Ireland's notorious "Bloody Sunday" in January.

Eight miles of the M-1 highway linking Belfast with Dublin was closed. Troops diverted traffic away from the trouble area as stone-throwing switched to deadly gunfire.

Youth's Body Found

The body of another young man, riddled with bullets, was found today in the Protestant Shankill Road area.

The deaths yesterday and today brought the number of victims to 327 in nearly three years of strife in Northern Ireland.

The six killed yesterday represented the highest toll in one day since 13 civilians were shot dead on Jan. 30 in clashes between civil rights demonstrators and British paratroopers in Londonderry, the province's second city.

Yesterday, an army spokesman said, a car driven by two youths stopped outside Kelly's Bar. The youths went into the crowded bar and came out shortly afterward. They walked back to the car and then turned away again. At that moment, the bomb, which was inside the car, went off.

Catholic residents of the area attended the blast and the subsequent raid.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Israel Says Red Cross Knew Jackers Might Be Attacked

JERUSALEM, May 14 (UPI)—Gen. Israel said last night it explained to the International Red Cross that it would not involve itself in military action, despite the fact that there was no way to save the 97 captives of a Sabena airliner hijacked by Palestinian guerrillas.

Foreign Ministry statement Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said yesterday a Red Cross delegation, including a Red Cross representative, were on the plane.

Dayan followed denial by Gen. Dayan and Foreign Minister Abba Eban of a Red statement Friday that the Red Cross had abused the Red emblem when troops, in overall, misappropriated it.

Asked if there had been any foreign pressure on Israel during the 21 hours preceding the rescue, Gen. Dayan replied: "I wouldn't say pressure, but we were approached by some foreign government, and they suggested to help us by using political means, contact with the Arab countries and ways to buy off the terrorists."

"We told them, 'Now look here, nothing outside this circle will affect anything. Now we are going to decide it here and we hope that we shall solve it right.'

[Sources in Jerusalem said Gen. Dayan was talking about Belgium when he mentioned a foreign government," the AP reported.]



FIRE IN OSAKA—General view of department store fire in Osaka, Japan, Saturday night where many were killed or injured in the cabaret on seventh floor of the building.

Associated Press

117 Japanese Perish in Cabaret Fire Trap

OSAKA, Japan, May 13 (AP)—

It started as a Saturday night of fun for about 170 hostesses

and customers in the Play Town Cabaret. It ended with most of them dead.

Fire on a lower floor trapped the crowd in the seventh-floor cabaret and, even though the flames never touched the cabaret itself, the death toll was 117, officials said. It was Japan's worst fire since 107 persons perished in

a Yokohama railroad station fire in 1961.

On the floor of the cabaret were the bodies of 98 persons who died of asphyxiation. Another 20 persons were killed in jumps or falls from the seventh floor or the roof one story above.

Some had tried to jump to a neighboring building.

The fire cut off electricity, putting the cabaret's elevator out of service. The one emergency

exit was locked, police said. Al-

most nobody knew how to use the one emergency cloth chute, trying to slide down by grasping the outside rather than going through the inside and allowing the cloth's folds to slow descent.

Another 29 persons were injur-

ed, 11 of them seriously.

Besides those in the cabaret,

another 21 persons were in the building, including some workmen

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Island Called Nuclear-Free

Okinawa Reverts to Japanese After 27 Years of U.S. Control

By Tillman Durdin

TOKYO, Monday, May 15 (NYT)—

The United States ended its 27-year rule on Okinawa and transferred it to Japan the control of the one million people and 73 islands in the Okinawan archipelago.

Seized by U.S. forces in 1945 in the last great battle of the Pacific war, Okinawa has since been built up into the major U.S. military base in the western Pacific.

The United States recognized Japanese residual sovereignty over the islands in the 1952 peace treaty that ended the war and today carried out promises made then that the islands would one day be returned to full Japanese control.

Formal ceremonies marking the transfer were scheduled here this morning. Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, who arrived in Tokyo on a four-day state visit Friday, was to act as chief representative of the United States. The emperor and empress of Japan and Prime Minister Eisaku Sato were to be leading Japanese figures at the ceremonies.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

population and most of the land area of 349 square miles in the archipelago are encompassed by the main island, Okinawa, whose location, 400 miles off the China coast, makes it strategically valuable.

Under an agreement for reversion signed last year, the United States will continue to maintain large-scale base facilities and 43,000 soldiers on Okinawa, but will cease to have unrestricted control of these forces.

They will come under the command of U.S. military headquarters in Japan and under the provisions of the U.S.-Japan mutual security treaty, just as other U.S. bases on Japanese territory have operated. Under the treaty, U.S. officials are committed to consultation with Japanese authorities before sending

troops to Okinawa.

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Court Hears Appeal**3 British Rail Unions Order Workers to End Slowdowns**

LONDON, May 14 (UPI)—Britain's three railway unions today ordered their 280,000 members to end a three-day nationwide slowdown immediately in compliance with a government-requested court order.

The move came after an appeals court held an unprecedented Sunday sitting to hear union arguments against the order, the government's second attempt in three weeks to curb labor trouble on the rails.

"With possible contempt of court proceedings over our heads, it is important to make every effort to comply as soon as possible," said Morris Finer, representing one of the unions.

He referred to a National Industrial Relations Court ruling last night calling for a secret ballot of railmen to determine whether they wanted to accept a management pay offer rejected by union leaders.

Unions Appeal

The unions immediately appealed. The appeal was expected to last about three days—but the order took effect at once.

Britain, meanwhile, spent the weekend without trains. The Railways Board canceled all service until 6 a.m. Monday due to shortage of personnel.

Union spokesmen said that telegrams went out tonight to railmen urging them to return to normal work "forthwith." But they said that it would be evening before services returned to "anything like normal."

The Industrial Relations Court was set up under an act passed last year to give the government new power to thwart labor action. It ruled after a government appeal for a ballot.

Railwaymen began the slowdown, their second in three weeks, Friday. The government ended the first with an order from the Industrial Relations Court for a 14-day "cooling-off" period.

14 Sunday Sitting

Tuesday's Sunday sitting of the Appeals Court was the first in British legal history. "This is an historic occasion," Mr. Finer said at the session. "One's first reaction is to hope history does not repeat itself."

The Appeals Court is scheduled to meet again at 9 a.m. tomorrow to continue its hearings on the union's appeal against the back-to-work order.

Mr. Finer, the lawyer for one of the unions, said that the cooling-off period did not produce the talks it should have on the wage dispute.

"During the past 14 days, our case is that virtually nothing was done either from the employer's side or from the government's side to engage—as we were willing to do—in a useful discussion," he said.

Proposed Ballet

The lawyer also denounced the phrasing of the proposed ballot, with its one question: "In the light of the pay offer, do you wish to take part in further industrial action?"

British Rail has offered a £20.50 weekly minimum wage guarantee from May 1 and a 12.5 percent pay increase as of June 5. The unions demand that both the minimum and the increase be backdated to May 1.

Lowest-paid rail workers now earn a basic wage of £17.50 weekly, but many express train engineers earn as much as £60 a week.

A Different Note

A statement from the Japanese government, however, did not strike this note. It expressed the government's determination to make Okinawa a peaceful, affluent territory and expressed appreciation for the struggle by Okinawans to achieve reversion.

The governing Liberal-Democratic party praised reversion as a milestone in Japanese history and voiced gratitude to Okinawans for enduring an "inconvenient life" under U.S. administration.

The Socialist party, the Komel party, the Democratic-Socialist party and the Communist party issued statements expressing dissatisfaction with a reversal that has left U.S. bases and military forces on the island.

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L Midbird Says 1972 Draft Call 50,000, Lowest Since '49

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, May 14 (NYT).—Defense Secretary Marvin E. Laird announced yesterday that more than 50,000 men would be drafted this year.

In this many men will be drafted, with lottery numbers below 100, almost certainly will be included.

The Selective Service System, as is their policy, refused to speculate on what the top lottery number reached during the year.

It was said that the ceiling might be as high as No. 100 if the national drafting in the summer months were continued to a group of civic organizations.

Mr. Laird said that a maximum of 55,000 men would be drafted in the last six months.

It was expected that the ceiling would be 50,000 men.

Officials at the Selective Service System figure that in the first six months of this year every lottery number brings an average of about 500 men, with the number of men affected rising each month.

In the last four months of the year, each time the number goes up, about 1,000 more men can be drafted.

In the past, when men have graduated from college begin to lose their student deferments and enter the pool of eligible men, one lottery number brings in an average of about 500 men, with the number of men affected rising each month.

In the last four months of the year, each time the number goes up, about 1,000 more men can be drafted.

In the past, when the Pentagon announced a ceiling on inductions, that ceiling was actually reached.

Thus, most experts expect that the full 55,000 men will be drafted in the last six months of the year, even though Mr. Laird said the figure was a maximum.

If all 55,000 are drafted in July and August, the top lottery number would have to be raised by 70 numbers over the highest June number, 35, on the basis of 500 men for each number.

If the entire call is bunched in the last four months of the year, the top number would rise by about 35 numbers, perhaps a little less, putting the top number below 70.

If the calls are spread evenly throughout the six-month period, about 45 more numbers would be needed, raising the highest number reached during the year to about 80.

Mr. Laird, talking to a group called the Joint Civilian Orientation Conference, an organization of civic leaders from around the country who took a tour of the Pentagon yesterday, repeated the Nixon administration's pledge to try to end the draft by the middle of 1973.

Mr. Laird is still teaming with bicycles. The only difference is that a knapsack is a first-aid satchel hanging at the side.

Walter Berrigan in Paris to See North Vietnamese

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP).—The Rev. Daniel Berrigan, on parole after serving a prison term for burning U.S. military越境记录, flew to Hanoi Friday night to meet, he said, with representatives from the North Vietnamese government.

"Father" Berrigan, granted his parole last January after being convicted in 1968 with eight other Catholics of burning draft records in Catonsville, Md., said he had "reluctant" permission to return to the United States for his trial.

He confirmed that Mr. Berrigan is "continuing his strenuous efforts to have the machinery of the United Nations used in the tragic situation in Vietnam."

He confirmed that Mr. Berrigan had circulated a confidential memorandum on the subject to Security Council members and said that in view of publicity given this memorandum, its publication is being considered.

He said the action is "indicative of the efforts the secretary-general is making."

The memorandum urged council members to continue consulting actively on "what measures could be taken to end the war."

It said the United Nations can no longer remain a mute spectator of the horrors of war and of the peril... to international peace."

He said he expected to return to the United States about June 1.

Rev. Father Berrigan, originally sentenced to three years in prison, was released from the federal penitentiary at Danbury, Conn., in January.

Nuclear Carrier Launched by U.S.

NEW BRAUNFELS, Texas, May 14 (AP).—The nuclear carrier *Chester W. Nimitz* was launched yesterday with Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, proclaiming the 2,000-ton vessel "the greatest in the world."

About 4,000 persons watched as the 6,000-ton *Nimitz*, the nation's third nuclear carrier, slipped into the James River at Newport News Shipbuilding.

The *Nimitz*, named after the fleet admiral, is expected to be completed by September, 1973, port recently released by the command Accounting Office. The cost of the ship at \$1 billion, more than first-estimated by the Navy.

The 75,700-ton *USS Enterprise*, the nation's first atomic carrier, completed in 1961. The third nuclear carrier, the *USS Dwight D. Eisenhower*, is under construction at Newport News.

Metal Workers, Iwaws in Accord

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP).—U.S. railroads and the metal workers' union agreed on new contract yesterday, a spokesman announced, ending the threat of a strike.

Terms of the contract were secret until it is ratified by 6,300 members of the Metal Workers' International Association. The contract, active to Jan. 1, 1973, must be approved by the U.S. Pay before it can be implemented.

Prize for Pompidou

ROME, May 14 (UPI).—A jury of Italian newsmen awarded the 1972 Golden Mercury European Prize to President Georges Pompidou of France Friday for his contribution to European unification. Past receivers of the award included the presidents of Italy and West Germany.



DOWN TO THE SEA—The aging World War II cruiser *Wilkes-Barre* breaking in half and starting to sink off the coast of Key West, Florida, on Friday. It was planned to sink it officially on Saturday, but an explosive test

broke it in the middle the day before. There were no personnel on board when the accident occurred. Launched in December, 1943, it served in the Pacific theater of war, and will now be used as an artificial fishing reef.

Nixon Is Said To Bar 1972 Tax Reforms

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 14 (NYT).—A senior White House official said yesterday that the administration would not propose any major reforms in the individual and corporate income-tax structure this year. But he added that President Nixon, if re-elected, would ask for such reforms during his second term of office.

In a briefing for newsmen at the White House, John D. Ehrlichman, the President's principal assistant for domestic affairs, said that Mr. Nixon had decided that it was not in the national interest nor was it in the interest of the average taxpayer to attempt to consider and adopt major changes in the Internal Revenue Code in the emotion-charged atmosphere of a political year.

Mr. Ehrlichman also criticized contenders for the Democratic presidential nomination for circulating what he called "a number of phony tax facts" in the primary campaigns—an apparent effort to charge by some candidates, in particular Sen. George McGovern, D. S.D., that taxes on middle-income taxpayers are too burdensome while those of the rich and business are too light.

To some observers here, Mr. Ehrlichman's very appearance to state the administration's opposition to tax reform now was as important and suggestive as what he said.

His appearance before newsmen represented the first time that Mr. Nixon has lent the prestige of his office to the administration's attempt to counter the growing cry for immediate tax reform...

It also reflected a widespread belief within the President's senior staff that the administration had not explained its case against tax reform with sufficient force or clarity, as well as a fear among his political advisers that the Democrats might continue to reap political profit by calling for action on tax reform unless the White House could make a convincing case for inaction.

To this end, Mr. Ehrlichman emphasized three points:

• That the tax structure is an immensely complicated mechanism and, therefore, any changes in it should be made only after the kind of careful and deliberate debate which Congress might find impossible to sustain in an election year.

• That any major reforms should await the final statistical results of the 1969 Tax Reform Act and other tax changes in the last three years. Mr. Ehrlichman said these changes had increased taxes on corporations by an aggregate of \$4.9 billion while decreasing individual income taxes, mainly in the middle and lower brackets, by an aggregate of \$14.9 billion.

• That tax reform should be accompanied by a careful examination, and perhaps repeal, of some of what Mr. Ehrlichman called the "nonproductive, non-payout federal spending programs we now have on the books." The point of this measure would be to insure that federal tax dollars yield the benefits they are intended to produce.

The flood, which raced through residential sections of the town before dawn Friday after a rainstorm, caused an estimated \$10 million damage, officials said. Heavy losses also were reported in nearby Seguin and Lake McKeeney.

Sudan Official Resigns

BIRUT, May 14 (UPI).—Sudan's First Vice-President Abu Bakr Awadallah has resigned his post for health reasons, and President Gaafar Numeiri has accepted his resignation. Radio Omdurman said last night Mr. Awadallah, who was the only civilian in the junta which brought Maj. Gen. Numeiri to power in 1969, is currently in Cairo for a medical checkup.

He was succeeded by Gen. M. A. El-Mesri.

Heavy losses also were reported in nearby Seguin and Lake McKeeney.

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Obituaries**Dan Blocker, 43, Actor; Played in 'Bonanza' on TV**

INGLEWOOD, Calif., May 14 (UPI).—Dan Blocker, 43, the 260-pound actor who played Hoss Cartwright in the "Bonanza" television series, died yesterday.

Mr. Blocker, known for his good-naturedness off the screen as well as on, died at Daniel Freeman Hospital of pulmonary embolus, a respiratory condition involving a blood clot.

Mr. Blocker underwent gall bladder surgery May 1. A hospital spokesman said the actor was admitted from his home early yesterday and died in the afternoon.

A native of Bowie County, Texas, Mr. Blocker was one of the mainstays of the television series, playing the elder son whose shy attempts at romance and heavy-handedness when the family was threatened often served as the plot for the show.

He spent much of his free time with his wife, two sons and twin daughters in their San Fernando Valley home a few miles from the "Bonanza" studios.

A spokesman for NBC-TV, which carries the 14-year-old series, said shooting was scheduled to get under way this month for next season's production.

Postgraduate Work

Mr. Blocker came to Los Angeles in 1958 for postgraduate work at UCLA. To earn money, he auditioned for and won a role on the television series "Gunsmoke."

His credits later included parts in "Cheyenne," "Zane Grey Theatre,"

"The Big Valley," "The Virginian" and "Have Gun, Will Travel."

Weighing 14 pounds at his birth, Mr. Blocker was said to be the biggest baby ever born in Bowie County. He once acknowledged that he spent much of his youth fighting older boys, and smiled when he acknowledged that he was called "the big one."

Mr. Blocker was attending Sul Ross State College in Alpine, Texas, on a football scholarship when he was offered a nonpaying part in a school play. He said it was then he became addicted to acting.

He graduated in 1958 with a degree in drama and rejected a professional football offer to play in summer production in Boston. He later earned a role in the Broadway production of "King Lear" before leaving to work on a doctor's degree in education.

Mr. Blocker served in the Army during the Korean war, reaching the rank of first sergeant.

Richard Gehman

LANCASTER, Pa., May 14 (AP).—Richard Gehman, 50, author of 19 books and contributor to *Cosmopolitan* and The New Yorker, died Saturday in Lancaster General Hospital.

He collaborated on biographies of Harry Richman and Vincent Sardi and co-edited Eddie Conrad's "Treasury of Jazz." He wrote biographies of "Frank Sinatra and His Rat Pack," and of

Jerry Lewis and Humphrey Bogart.

His novels included "Driven," about an embezzler; "Slander of Witches," about the damage of gossip, and "The Hat," of the tribulations of a tax delinquent.

Jane D. Ickes

WASHINGTON, May 14 (NYT).—Mrs. Jane Dahman Ickes, 59, widow of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior in the Roosevelt administration, died last night in her sleep, apparently of a heart attack, at his home in Southbury, Conn.

Mrs. Ickes, from the time of her marriage in 1938, was an active behind-the-scenes partner of her husband in his defense of the most advanced positions of the administration in peace and war.

After her husband's death in 1952 she continued her interests in the public causes with which he had been associated, and undertook the task of editing his candid diaries of his New Deal activities.

Francis J. Swayze 2d

NEW YORK, May 14 (NYT).—Francis Joseph Swayze 2d, 61, a former officer of Pan American Airways who helped build airline systems for developing countries, died Thursday of cancer in Roosevelt Hospital.

Until last March, when he became ill, Mr. Swayze was director general and chief executive of

Societe de Air Zaire, the national airline of the former Belgian Congo. He had earlier served as executive vice-president of Ariana Afghan Airlines.

W. H. Bingham

NEW YORK, May 14 (NYT).—Wheeler Hayward Bingham, 64, retired president of R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., and before that president of its Macy New York division, died last night in his sleep, apparently of a heart attack, at his home in Southbury, Conn.

Giovanni Bertone

TURIN, Italy, May 14 (AP).—Giovanni Bertone, 83, a pioneer automobile designer, died Wednesday, it was announced yesterday. Mr. Bertone was one of the founders of an auto designing firm in 1912 which played a key role in the exterior of early cars. Mr. Bertone retired in 1950 after a 40-year career in his field. After starting with racing cars and custom designs, he went to Lancia.

Arkadi Plastov

MOSCOW, May 14 (AP).—The Soviet news agency Tass has announced the death of painter Arkadi Plastov, 79, known for his realistic portraits of Russian peasant life. Mr. Plastov studied at the Moscow Art School, but spent virtually his entire life in the village of Prilomikha on the

Volga River. He was awarded the Lenin and state prizes for his paintings, and was a member of the USSR Academy of Fine Arts.

Theodor Blank

BONN, May 14 (Reuters).—Theodor Blank, 66, former West German defense minister who was in charge of the country's controversial rearmament less than 10 years after Germany lost World War II, died here today. Mr. Blank recently resigned from the Bundestag (lower house of parliament) because of illness after having sat in parliament since it was formed in 1949.

Neither of the men who resigned yesterday have been implicated in the scandals but they have come under fire for having been unaware of such practices.

Two Executives Resign From French Radio-TV

PARIS, May 14 (Reuters).—French Premier Jacques Chaban-Delmas yesterday accepted the resignations of the two top men in the country's state-run ORTF radio-television network, a move that could herald a reorganization of the scandal-ridden corporation.

The resignations of director-general Jean-Jacques de Bresson and board chairman Pierre de Leuse, both former top government officials, follow severe condemnation by two parliamentary committees of alleged commercial payoffs at the ORTF.

Both committees said they found evidence that top-name producers made money from "clandestine advertising"—mainly the practice of letting cameras pan on to brand names during regular programs.

The committees also alleged that payoffs were made to have broadcasts held in tourist centers, thereby promoting those areas.

Neither of the men who resigned yesterday have been implicated in the scandals but they have come under fire for having been unaware of such practices.

Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon, Gen. Franco's designated successor, had replaced El Caamaño at the opening of the annual fair at the Casa de Campo Park in Madrid. The unexpected substitution gave rise to speculation that Gen. Franco's health was failing.

The unprecedented announcement was seen as an attempt to quash talk that Gen. Franco's health is failing. The minister was careful to emphasize that

Franco Has Tooth Extracted Returns to Cabinet Meeting

By Miguel Acosta

MADRID, May 14 (UPI).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco, who will be 80 in December, was reported yesterday to be fully recovered from the extraction of a throbbing abscessed tooth that caused him to cancel a major ceremonial appearance and a fishing trip.

The cabinet agreed,

to sources, to announce the extraction if reporters asked about Gen. Franco's health during press conference after ministerial meeting.

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N.Y. Police Arrest 1 Smashing Drug Ring

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP).—A \$50-million-a-year marijuana sales operation in Harlem, which drugs were sold in it grocery stores owned by a described as a big man in trafficking, was smashed yesterday with the arrest of 11 persons.

In a so-called factory, which reportedly high-grade heroin diluted with other substances packaged, police seized over kilogram of what they called a heroin and processing equipment.

The big man of the ring, police said, was Curtis Powell, 37, five in what was described a plush duplex apartment.

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Applicants will preferably be fluent in both English and French, aged 30 to 40 years, willing to undertake considerable travel. Extensive training in our factories in Europe, Canada and the United States will be provided. Interviews will be held in Europe, with final interviews in London.

Please reply before May 18 to: Cipher X55052-43.

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to be located in Abidjan, Lagos, Accra or Dakar. Application for this international post should be 20 to 40 years of age with experience in the international marketing of equipment, especially skidders or construction equipment. Knowledge of the West African Markets would be advantageous as considerable travel will be necessary. Fluency in both English and French is a requirement. Area responsibility will be West and Central Africa. Extensive training will be provided in our plants in Europe, Canada and the United States. The successful candidate will be responsible for establishing a distribution network and for developing and training service operations in West and Central Africa. Remuneration will be commensurate with responsibility, with excellent allowances, such as annual home leave, cost of living and rental allowances. Move to the country of assignment will be paid by the corporation. Interviews will be held in Europe, with final interviews in London.

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Vallace Bid Nears Peak In 2 States

Michigan, Maryland

Precede Decline

By R.W. Apple Jr.
BETHESDA, Md. (AP)—The climax of Gov. George Wallace's powerful insurgent campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination appears to come Tuesday in the Michigan and Maryland primaries.

And the regular politicians in both states have abandoned their earlier words about beating the segregationist, outspoken Alabama governor. They now con-

sider him a threat to their party's chances. Wallace, triumphing in a former base Southern primaries (Tennessee and North Carolina) and strong second places in a dozen Northern ones (Wisconsin, Indiana and Pennsylvania),

reached Tuesday will also mark the end of the primary trail for Gov.

McGovern in the exception of California. He will have run out of states to visit.

Signs of Revolt

But forever, party regulars are

concerned about increasing signs of

discontent he has earned. Some of the

Mr. Wallace's gates theoretically pledged to

support him, say they will not vote for

and officials in other states

plotting anti-Wallace plays.

They take away delegates

they are rightly mine at the

West Convention. Gov. Wallace said

he was Friday night after a rally

in Cambridge on the eastern

side of Maryland, "that's

the kind of thing that would make

people think very strongly about

joining on a third party in the

future."

The party will suffer, like

in me, Wallace added, because

people aren't going to vote for

him if they don't play fair at

the convention."

It's their problem, not

mine," he said. "If they want

to tear up the party in the

convention, let them do it. They

can't win without me, and they

haven't got it. I think the party

leaders will show cooler heads

than that."

At the weekend, Gov. Wal-

lace had 206 committed dele-

gates; he seems likely to add at

least 65 Tuesday.

Aims at Governors

The governor's next major tar-

get will be the block of uncon-

cerned delegates already picked

in the Southern states as South

Carolina and Georgia. By play-

ing on his demonstrated vot-

ing ability in their states and

neighboring states, he hopes to

make the relatively moderate

other governors to throw

their support to him.

He has been instrumental in several

states in the Wallace effort. In

Alabama, for example, Gov. Jim

Carter must protect his

son from attack by Lt. Gov.

Mark Maddox, who could be

expected to try to make trouble if

Carter threw his support to

H. R. H. Humphrey.

If he succeeds, however,

turning a sizable number of

Gov. Wallace's chances of

holding the balance of power at

the convention would not be

very good.

He may well have a voice in

driving the platform—a

goal—but there is a rela-

tive prospect that other

states, facing a deadlock,

will have to negotiate for Gov.

Wallace's votes. Such a situa-

tion would not arise until after

one ballot or possibly

and by then his delegate

will be waxing.

Such states as Indiana,

Gov. Wallace won 21 dele-

gates, and in Maryland, where

he expected to win a minimum

Tuesday, delegates are se-

parately from the pref-

erential whim in their district

or two ballots, but after

they are free.

Because Gov. Wallace

in many cases to file slate

supporters in the delegate

the "Wallace delegates"

any such states are actually

voters of Sen. Humphrey or

George McGovern, who will

at the first chance.

In Michigan, the party char-

James McNeely, concedes

the apportionment of the

delegates among districts might

be changed following the pri-

mary in such a way as to mini-

the number of delegates

overseas would get.

Nebraska Results

WASHINGTON (AP)—Final

results from the late-counting

state primary further boost-

McGovern's lead in delega-

tes for the Democratic Na-

tion Convention.

McGovern got 16 of the

22 delegates in final un-

al returns completed Friday

last Tuesday's voting. It

left his preconvention total

at 332.

Humphrey, who got the

other six delegates, is sec-

ond with 241 1/2. Gov. Wallace

with 212. And Sen. Ed-

S. Muskie has 128 1/2.

A total of 1,509 is needed to

nominate.



'When Y'all Are Through Scrappin', I'll Tell Y'all Who Wins?'

A Michigan Democrat's View

For Wallace and Against Busing

By Nan Robertson

Detroit (NYT)—Dewey Burton is going to vote for George C. Wallace for President in the Democrats' Michigan primary on Tuesday.

He is 26 years old, short and thick, with a gravelly voice and a gap-toothed grin. He lives with a warm-hearted, pretty wife, a rollicking, 5-year-old son and a scrawny-footed great Dane puppy in an immaculate bungalow he owns in Redford Township, a white working-class suburb on Detroit's western edge.

He struggles out of bed at 4 a.m., five days a week. He drives 20 miles to the Ford Motor Co. plant at Wyandotte. His job begins at 5:42 a.m., at the first car moves past him on the assembly line. It ends at 2:12 p.m., after he has wiped clean one side of 217 Thunderbirds, Mark IVs and Lincoln Continentals before their first coat of paint.

Then he drives his beat-up 1960 Thunderbird back to the tiny house with the orchid-colored front door and a plaster reproduction of Rodin's "The Kiss" by the living-room sofa. After supper, he goes to his neighbor's garage to work long hours on the family heirloom—a shark-nosed 1963 Stingray he "customized" himself. The neighbor, thrown out of steady work 18 months ago, has posted a sign by his back entrance: "Our God is not dead—sayin' about you."

Dewey Burton is a man of contrasts: independent, energetic and sensitive, yet seeming old and trapped.

He is in love with cars; he hates his job at the auto plant, which he finds boring, brutalizing and endlessly repetitive. He is smart, driving, a compulsive worker, willing over-with ideas; he cannot be promoted. He doesn't read newspapers, but he speaks his mind and his friends listen. He resents welfare chiselers. He was on welfare as a child after his parents deserted him.

He calls the black man who is president of his local union "the best president we've ever had." He has no qualms about his son going to school with blacks. And if a black family moved on his block—and he wouldn't object—he bets they would take better care of their home than the white folks on welfare down near the corner, whose conduct scandalizes him.

But he is violently opposed to busing, even one-way busing that would bring black children into his son's school three blocks away: "My child will never be bussed into Detroit or anywhere for integrated purposes. Busing—that's the only issue I'm interested in. It's the biggest issue in this campaign."

Like Dewey Burton, there are hundreds of thousands in Michigan who will vote for George Wallace in Tuesday's primary—and they make the Alabama governor the most important political phenomenon in this traditionally liberal state.

Dewey Burton became a "line rat" at Ford's Wyandotte plant when he was 18 years old, full of hope for the future. When his son, David, was born, he and his wife, Ilona, bought their bungalow for \$14,800.

Two Reasons

"There are two things you buy a home for—how close you are to a school and how close you are to a shopping center," Mr. Burton said. "What burns me to the bottom of my bones is that I paid an excessive amount of money so that my son could walk three blocks to school. I'm not going to pay big high-school taxes and pay more for a home so that somebody can ship my son 30

miles away to get an inferior education."

Only his family, and cars, give him solace now. Mr. Burton spends almost all of his time outside the factory fashioning cars into wondrous shapes and painting them with exotic designs and colors. He can even build a car from scratch.

For three years, while his wife took one job after another, including hiring out as a maid, Mr. Burton struggled toward an industrial-management degree in a community college, going "half-whipped" to his regular job. Late in 1970, he quit six months short of "that piece of paper" and it almost broke Ilona's heart.

Last year he spent six months trying to run a small bumper and paint shop—"Dewey's Custom Illustrations"—on the side. It went bankrupt.

He passed tests for foreman and skilled-trades apprentice, but he's never moved up. He's still at what Ilona calls bitterly "a dummy type job."

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A Chaseman can.

Can your banker explain the significance of British accession to the Treaties of Rome by the mid-1970's? Can he tell you what acceptance of the common agricultural policy (CAP) will mean to international trade? Can he anticipate the reaction in the United States? In the U.S.S.R.?

A Chaseman can.

Chase Manhattan's huge worldwide network of branches, associated banks and representative offices reacts quickly to unexpected political and economic events. Our special analysts often anticipate these changes. They understand what consequences these events can have on your international business. They carefully evaluate alternative courses of action for you to follow. And our sophisticated communications network

A Long Distance Between Strasbourg and Brussels

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS (INT)—Sisco Mansholt, European Economic Community president, will hold a conference today with the leaders of all the political parties represented in the Strasbourg-based European Parliament.

Their objective is to establish some guidelines which will strengthen the links between the Brussels bureaucracy and the Strasbourg Parliament. As this is an issue which is high on the agenda of the European summit meeting which will take place in October, today's meeting assumes some importance.

<p

The Problem of Power

"Everyone knows," said Le Duc Tho on Friday, "that the most arduous problem now existing" between the two opposing sides in Vietnam "is the problem of power in South Vietnam." And, as Mr. Tho did not say, everyone knows that the chief obstacle to a resolution of that problem is that neither side trusts the other's professed goals.

Both Hanoi and Washington have stated that their purposes are not military victory, but a political settlement. Mr. Nixon has offered to extract all American forces, after an internationally supervised cease-fire goes into effect, and American prisoners are returned. Mr. Tho, speaking for his government, insists on a political arrangement before a cease-fire, one which would require President Thieu's resignation and the reorganization of the Saigon government, based on a tripartite grouping. The latter bears a close resemblance to the Laotian "settlement," in which the government was composed of royalists (substitute supporters of the existing regime in Saigon), Pathet Lao (substitute Viet Cong) and neutralists.

Neither program would insure a good government for South Vietnam. Mr. Nixon's latest statement says nothing about the kind of political arrangements that might be worked out after a cease-fire; the Laos precedent is not a happy one for Mr. Tho's outlined plan. But either would bring an end to the current fighting and permit American forces to be withdrawn.

If, as Hanoi maintains, Vietnamization is a failure, what has it to fear from a ceasefire, if that produces the withdrawal of all American forces? On the other hand, the military successes of North Vietnam thus far in its offensive have been primarily at the expense of the people in whose interests it says it is fighting. To be sure, after the Americans pull out, the odium of the war will doubtless be placed by official Vietnamese organs upon them—but the people of South Vietnam will not forget they were bombed by troops of North Vietnam, or massacred (in Hué, for example, during the Tet offensive) by the Viet Cong.

As for the Americans, they have good reason to doubt the practicality, in any democratic terms, of a popular-front government.

There is a long history of debilitating frictions and perversions of popular will under such circumstances. Nevertheless, a similar degree of uncertainty and risk would undoubtedly result from withdrawing all American forces under a cease-fire, without any political settlement at all.

In other words, when all the oratory is blown aside, the framework for an end to the Vietnamese war—or at least a more or less prolonged pause in its most acute agonies—does exist. It would be worse than folly to permit responsible statesmen to compound those agonies because of pride, mutual suspicions or a continuation of the search for political ends by Clausewitz's "other means."

Tighter Steel Quotas

The art of political euphemism achieves golden heights whenever the government proclaims new barriers to foreign trade. Now it is President Nixon declaring his pleasure in announcing that "the steel producers of Japan, the European community and the United Kingdom have expressed their intention to restrain on a voluntary basis their exports of steel mill products to the United States during the next three years." This voluntary agreement, he says, "represents a substantial improvement over the arrangements of the last three years and will enable domestic steel producers to make their plans with confidence that imports will not be disruptive..."

Translated from Orwellian double talk into ordinary English, this announcement would have read: "The United States government, acting as bargaining agent for American steel producers, has talked and threatened the steel cartels of Europe and Japan into accepting a stiff cut in their quotas, thereby further restricting competition in the American steel market."

The United States government, by warning of worse protectionist moves of the kind envisaged in the Hartke-Burke bill if the foreign producers did not accede, got them to accept a 10 percent reduction in their quotas from last year, an annual rate of increase of only 2.5 percent in sales to this country (compared to a 5 percent growth rate under the 1969-71 quota agreement) and tight tonnage limits on product categories, which will further limit competition.

Thus the United States government has done what the steel industry could not do for itself because of the anti-trust laws. It has, in effect, put together the old international steel cartel. From an American standpoint, this move reduces the threat of further incursions by more efficient foreign producers and, in due course, would enable American producers to raise prices sharply without threat of losing their share of the domestic market.

This has already been the effect of the 1969-71 quota agreement. From 1960 until the end of 1968, steel prices were remarkably stable, rising at an annual rate of only three-quarters of 1 percent because they were held

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Elizabeth in France

The queen's state visit to Franco this week puts the crown of success on Mr. Heath's policy of integrating Britain with Europe. But unlike earlier manifestations of the entente cordiale this will not be an exclusive Anglo-French affair, aimed at Germany. It will be an occasion for general European rejoicing, just as in the recent past Anglo-Franco hostility has been an occasion of general European regret.

That the French will give our monarch an enthusiastic welcome is nothing new. But that all Europe will enjoy the spectacle and join in the cheering—that really is new, and highly encouraging.

—From the *Sunday Telegraph* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

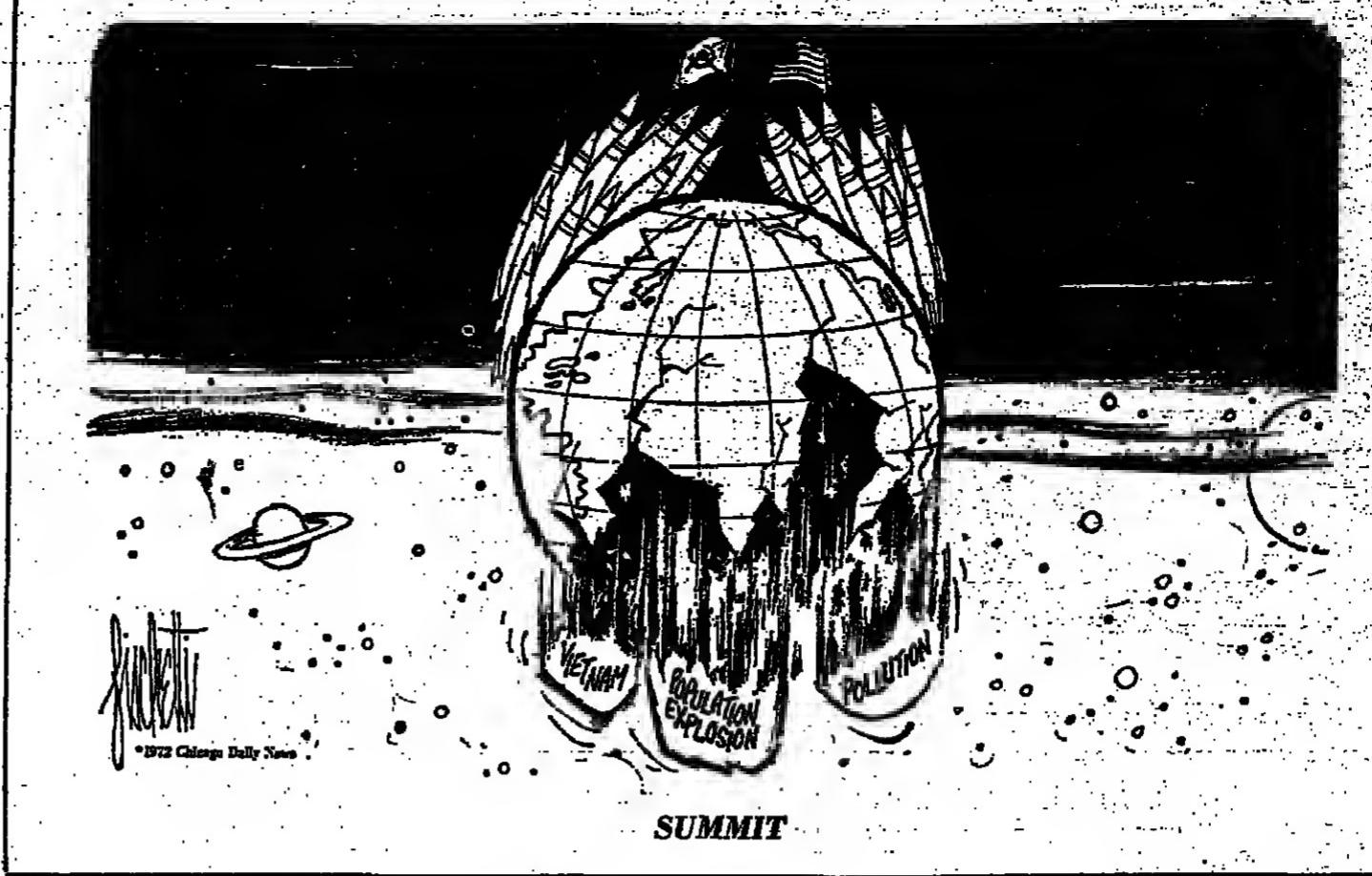
May 15, 1897

LAKERPORT, Calif.—Mrs. Lily Langtry obtained her divorce in the courts here today on the evidence of witnesses from London. There was no opposition to the suit, and Mr. Langtry did not appear. Mrs. Langtry, on her first visit to California some years ago, leased a cozy cottage on Liberty Heights, at the Mission in San Francisco, and took up her residence there with a view to becoming a legal resident, in order to obtain a divorce.

Fifty Years Ago

May 15, 1922

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Although it is a long time until November, when 34 members of the United States Senate and 435 members of the House of Representatives are to be elected, primary campaigns are in full blast in many of the states and others will start soon. Many of the contests are of more than passing interest, involving the renomination of defeat of men long in the public life of the nation. The next primary of importance is in Pennsylvania.



The Lessons of History

By James Reston

WASHINGTON. If there is any redeeming quality about this goofy nuclear age, it is that Moscow and Washington seem to know when to hold back when one of them risks a major collision with the other. They both go crazy from time to time, but not together.

When the Soviet Union invaded Hungary and later Czechoslovakia, risking a clash with the United States to impose Moscow's control over Eastern Europe, Washington aborted the confrontation.

When the British and French used force to achieve their critical objectives in the Suez crisis, Moscow, which could have slaughtered them both, held its fire.

When Khrushchev misjudged President Kennedy after the Vienna summit and ran into Kennedy's blockade against placing Soviet missiles in Cuba, the Moscow Politburo turned the missile ships around and fired Nikita.

Invitation Renewed

And now, again, when President Nixon, facing the collapse of his whole policy in Vietnam, turned loose the bombers and the mines and challenged Soviet power, Moscow has turned away from the challenge and re-invited him to the Soviet Union to talk about the more important questions of the world.

Well, this is some kind of progress, not much but some. The President and Secretary of Defense Laird and Secretary of State Rogers, all of whom know better, have been complaining that Moscow has been irresponsible and even reckless in supplying far less arms to Hanoi than they have to Saigon, and they are now very pleased with themselves that the Moscow summit is apparently going on, and the White House press secretary, Ron Ziegler, in the exuberance of his 33rd birthday, is proclaiming the success of the Presidents' military and diplomatic policy.

The main point, however, is quite different. Moscow could have accepted the President's military challenge. The Soviets were not blocked by the U.S. mines in Haiphong. They could have flown missiles to Hanoi, as they did to Cairo, that could have attacked the U.S. aircraft carriers whose bombers are now ranging over the battlefields of Hué and Konkum, and attacking the railroads from China to Hanoi, and sealing Haiphong harbor with mines.

Power Renewed

But so far, they have restrained their power, as the U.S. has throughout the Vietnam war, and as Washington did when Moscow

risked a major war over Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The critical decisions of avoiding world war now rest with Washington and Moscow. They are both the most powerful and least experienced of the major states. They have totally different philosophies of life, and conflicting vital national interests in their relations with the two rising industrial powers of Japan and Germany. But they both have as much to lose by major war as anybody else, so at the moment of ultimate crisis they usually tend to draw back.

The result of this mutual terror and selfishness between Washington and Moscow is not too bad. The Western Europeans, who dominated world politics in the 18th and 19th centuries, think the new world giants are often clumsy, boorish and reckless, which is true, but at least the new giants have managed to avoid a world war under their awkward and provocative leadership for 27 years—seven more than the tragic 1919-39 span between the two world wars—and, while they both jockey for position and fight

limited battles against one another all over the world, they don't let pride and conflict over secondary issues provoke them into a major war.

Nixon has been asking, almost pleading, with Moscow and Peking to help him out of his troubles in Vietnam, and even offering concessions which amount to a concealed surrender. But they don't help him much, and keep on supplying arms to Hanoi. But when he feels trapped, and takes reckless risks, and challenges them openly, they avoid his challenge, condemn his bombing, and invite him to Moscow to talk about more important things.

The men in the Kremlin don't mind if Nixon uses the Moscow summit in his campaign for reelection, or pretends that his bombing and mining in North Vietnam has forced Moscow to climb down. They have already given Hanoi enough modern arms to fight the battle for Hué, even against U.S. air and naval power, so they are waiting, and talking, and letting their officials go to the White House and have their

pictures taken with the President as if the crisis in Vietnam were nothing more than an awkward incident in U.S.-Soviet relations.

Let him bomb, and mine, and bluster all he likes. Moscow seems to be saying, while he withdraws his troops. Moscow is willing to save his face, and tolerate his threats, just so he doesn't go too far and keeps digging himself into deeper trouble. This is irritating for Moscow but tolerable. It makes Washington look recklessness and Moscow patient.

Perhaps because he is doing there is something elusive about McGovern. The candidate is not difficult to analyze, to tote up by the usual political standards. Somehow he himself seems less vivid, less many of those around him through all those months, the beginning of his crusade, is told, his was the greatest, most unshakable certitude. It would succeed.

Prospects Bright

The prospect, which seems dim for so long, has never been brighter. The early and mid primaries have narrowed Democratic presidential stakes to a race between McGovern and Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D., Minn. Both campaigns are rolling down the bumpy road toward the California primary. But one thing Moscow will not do in Vietnam anymore than Washington did in the crises of Hungary and Czechoslovakia: it will not let the provocations and propaganda filter down into a test of strength between the nuclear giants. It will let Nixon do what he can to get out of his mess in Vietnam, but it will not let minor problems provoke it into a major war, and this is at least a little better than in the days when the great powers went to war over the murder of an archduke in the Balkans.

Given the crucial importance of the California primary, McGovern's campaign is marching its forces. "Work for Sen. McGovern exotic California," said one, "two or three weeks in warm, exciting West Coast areas," said a handbill in McGovern headquarters at Oakland last week—and an anticipated 20,000 volunteers outside or inside the state massing on the coast to do their best.

Using computer techniques, legions of willing workers in area offices organized assembly district lines, McGovern operations plan telephone calls of more than a million households in the occupied by personal visitors who indicate an interest in their tiger. If it comes planned, this will be a grass-roots campaign of state proportions.

Should McGovern win California and the Democratic nomination, the same techniques likely to be employed in the campaign against Mr. McGovern's for that is now.

The McGovern organization has carefully collected and served the card files of the thousands of volunteers who worked in the primary and primary campaigns across the nation, some in nearly every state. Large army of combat volunteers would be augmented by vast numbers of additional recruits gathered through liaison aids and other appeal help in a "people's crusade."

Problems Renewed

Many problems still stand the way, including being "radical" or abortion other social issues intended undercut him with Catholic voters. The conventional wisdom is that when voters McGovern's positions on taxes and other issues to be further left than his previous style, many of them will not be true.

Those who tend to write off this unusual and often-surprising candidacy as "too far out" are taking a risk. "I hope the people do to George McGovern's positions on political issues to be further left than his previous style, many of them will not be true.

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Eurobonds

vietnam Moves Fail to Rekindle Investors' Worries About Dollar

By Carl Gwertz

Among the issues still on offer, Williams & Glynn is reported to be the hottest and the size of its \$25 million loan could be increased. The coupon on the 15-year issue is expected at 8 1/4 percent.

Today, the dollar weakened

while the dollar weakened

and fell so low as to necessitate

ambitious central bank support

actions and the International Bond

Market, the prices on dollar-de-

ferred debt with the ex-

ception of convertible issues

in the case of the Street were totally unaf-

fraid of the new situation.

Unlike a year ago surprising strength

in the dollar and dollar strength

is probably the best in-

ication of how the currency is

with the U.S. States initiated the pro-

cess to devalue the dollar. As

a long-term view is that the

U.S. will be the strong cur-

rency of the world. Or, in the

case of an American banker,

it seems less and less scare about

the dollar.

There were no new dollar issues

trading during the week but

the calendar was reason-

able heavy. The most sought-

after issue was the Sister Walker

million convertible. Final

set the coupon at 5 1/4

and the conversion pre-

mium at 8.9 percent. The com-

pany's \$26 million offering from

D. McNamee Foundation, a U.K.

subsidiary group, was priced

at 7 1/4 percent with a

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Economic Indicators**WEEKLY COMPARISONS**

	Last Week	Prior Week	1971
Commodity Index	118.6	118.1	108.9
Currency in circ.	\$61,010,000	\$60,828,000	\$67,164,000
Total Loans	\$57,986,000	\$57,829,000	\$54,634,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,708,000	2,715,000	2,560,000
Auto production	192,343	185,942	196,117
Daily oil prod. (bbls.)	8,719,900	9,261,000	8,850,000
Fright car loadings	516,140	527,904	535,114
Elec Pwr. kw-hr.	30,745,000	31,064,000	28,755,000
Business failures	202	215	204

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	April	Prior Month	1971
Employed	81,265,000	81,241,000	78,033,000
Unemployed	5,075,000	5,072,000	5,086,000
Industrial production	109.6	108.9	105.5
Personal Income	\$905,100,000	\$891,800,000	\$828,300,000
Money supply	\$223,500,000	\$221,200,000	\$219,700,000
Consumer Price Index	124.0	123.8	119.8
Imports	\$4,538,000	\$4,152,300	\$3,682,400
Exports	54,220,700	53,855,600	53,733,200
Trade balance	-49,700,000	-49,693,300	-49,050,000

U.S. Escalation of War, Worries Over Dollar Give Wall Street Another Week of the Jitters

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, May 14 (NYT).—International problems—the Vietnam situation and the continuing debate over world monetary reform—weighed heavily on the business and economic commun-

It is clear now that the escalation of the U.S. commitment in South Vietnam after 1965—when federal government outlays were climbing about 15 percent annually for three years and inflation was gaining at a rate of 4 1/2 percent annually—was a primary cause of the many illus-

ions about the economy toward

the close of the last decade in

during the recession of 1969-70.

But Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, said on Thursday that the re-escalation of the war

was the "definite factor, as was the

escalation of the Vietnam war,

in the new surge in the price of

gold.

In Europe's markets, gold pushed

as high as \$53.70 an ounce, up

\$10 since the currency re-

alignment last December. The

stock market ended the week with little net change while the free price of gold rose to new heights in the London gold market with the further erosion of the dollar's status.

The psychological factors that tended to weaken the securities markets here were largely offset by the fundamental reality of the pervasiveness of the U.S.

At the beginning of the week, it appeared that a seven-hour of nervous liquidation might seriously unsettle the stock market following the Nixon television address on Monday night. With its 20-point loss early on Tuesday, the stock market was once again demonstrating its antipathy for the war in Southeast Asia.

Some Selling Pressure

However, after a relatively brief and mild flurry of selling pressure, the market regained its composure and moved cautiously for the rest of the week as it awaited developments.

Wall Street was apprehensive at first that the new U.S. steps might ultimately lead to increased defense spending, bigger budget deficits, increased inflation and thus a rebirth of the tensions that destroyed business and consumer confidence in the latter part of the 1960s, when this country was extending its involvement in

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BOOKS

*BEFORE THE DELUGE*A Portrait of Berlin in the 1920s
By Otto Friedrich, Harper & Row, \$18 pp. Illustrated.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

PERHAPS I am peculiar in my fascination with the city of Berlin—I lived there during the 13th year of my life in the post-war years 1947 and 1948, and ever since I have been mildly obsessed with trying to imagine what the city was like before the war. But I suspect that I am not alone in this. The Berlin of Weimar Germany is all around us to this day, not only on the screen of "Cabaret," but in our music, art and architecture: not only in our political imaginations, but in what is common to all great cities in times of political, financial and cultural crisis. And if anyone thinks that New York is morally corrupt today, he need only look at the Berlin of the 1920s to understand what corruption can really mean. So the prospect of reading Otto Friedrich's latest book, "Before the Deluge: A Portrait of Berlin in the 1920s," was an exciting one to me, just as it ought to be to many other readers, I should think.

But when I actually sat down to read Mr. Friedrich's book I began to wonder just how a writer can go about portraying the past life of an entire city, especially if he was born too late to experience it; as Mr. Friedrich was. (People have often observed that a city is haunted by its past, but when I was in Berlin I could see nothing but rubble and hungry people.) Is the writer to approach his subject impressionistically? Impossible, if he has no first-hand impressions. Then, through the testimony of friends and relations? Impractical, unless he happens to be the grandson of Hindenburg or the nephew of Marlene Dietrich. Fictionally? No, we've already had "The Winds of War."

And for those readers who taste for colorful trivia, here is the news of what a Josef Sternberg assistant said when asked what he thought of Leni Riefenstahl for the part of Leni in "The Blue Angel": "Der Führer schlägt aber brauchen nicht auch ein Gesicht." (Mr. Friedrich translates this as what overpolitely as, "Nothing has come from the rear, but don't also need a face!"), as well as word that the original for a Bowles is alive and nearly in Israel, on whom Isherwood's Ed. Hirsch Landaer died in same plane-crash that killed them both.

All the same, there is something disappointing about this—something routinely chancier about its narrative, something derivative about its contents. The use of the classic historical framework even pays diminishing returns: In long as it begins to seem as if Mr. Friedrich is organizing material at random, and tries to fit his details wherever it will plausibly go. And with exceptions, most of what he has been told before, and can read in well-known books on the period. ("One can almost experience 'Before the Deluge' simply scanning Mr. Friedrich's 'Notes on Sources'."

"When you start a sentence German, you have to know the beginning what the sentence will be. An English, you live the sentence through to its end. But German and thought go together. German, they're divorced. Everything is abstract. That was they made abstractions of. They didn't kill them as individuals, but as an abstract. This is the profoundest in the book, and it came in the lips of Yehudi Menuhin when one of Mr. Friedrich's live interviews. One can sympathize with the handicapped camera, but Otto Friedrich's camera is simply a less entertaining slide projector."

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a reviewer for The New Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The most important single contribution to the theory of defensive play was made by a man who made no claim to eminence as a player—by Lavinthal of Trenton, N.J., who invented the suit-preference signal in 1933.

Lavinthal, who died last month, also devised a formula for strong two-bids ("more honor tricks than possible losers") that was adopted by Ely Culbertson, and later in life was working on some ingenious methods of hand valuation. His book, "Defense Tricks," published in 1963, expounded extensions of his suit-preference signaling ideas.

One of these, the idea that the first discard by a defender should be suit preference, is illustrated by the diagrammed deal from Lavinthal's book.

South reached three no-trump after opening the bidding with one no-trump. North used Stayman and jumped to three hearts on the next round.

The bidding clearly indicated that South held exactly three spades, exactly two hearts, and consequently eight cards in the minor suits. West therefore abandoned hope of establishing either of his minor suits and made the effective lead of the spade eight.

The declarer ducked the first spade lead, but won the second with the ace in the closed hand. He led the heart jack and West held up his ace for a round. East played the heart eight followed by the six, which appears to be a normal "count" signal (a high-low to show an even number of cards in dummy's long, strong suit).

However both defenders knew otherwise. It was known from the bidding that South held exactly two hearts—with three he would have raised his partner's suit instead of bidding

three no-trump—so a count signal would be superfluous. The play of the high spot cards was therefore a suit preference, requesting West to lead the higher ranking of the two possible suits.

West duly shifted to a diamond. In with the ace, East cashed three more spades, beating the contract by two tricks. Notice that South would have made his game if West had shifted to a club.

Today's Hand

NORTH

♦ J32

♥ KQ1074

♦ Q8

♦ Q83

WEST EAST

♦ A5 ♦ KQ1094

♥ A5 ♦ 8632

♦ 97643 ♦ A2

♦ 10972 ♦ 54

SOUTH(D)

♦ A76 ♦ 76

♥ J9 ♦ 19

♦ K1105 ♦ K16

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South West North East

1 N.T. Pass 2 ♦ Pass

2 ♦ Pass 3 ♦ Pass

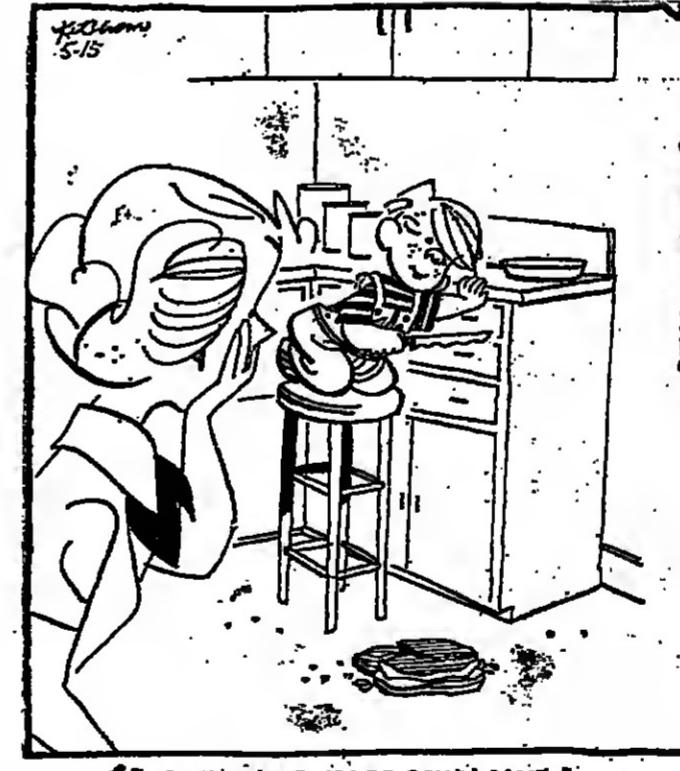
3 N.T. Pass Pass Pass

West led the spade eight.

Solution to Tuesday's Puzzle

HIPPIE SPATKER PIAFRAID ISLE ORANGE EXSCOUTS SEVENERS CORINNE SILENT BUDCHAMPS TESTS ALPINE TAJAR RUDIEDEHABER ETS GNAW AND USE PELT ED'S BIRDY RUMALDA CINTILLI IN THE PINK HOSES LAIRRED IN TAKIES TEACAKES MOLTIED REPRANERS PREISITION RESTRANGER

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I FIXED YOUR UPSIDE-DOWN CAKE."

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

COPHE

PRAAT

BATEEK

OREALL

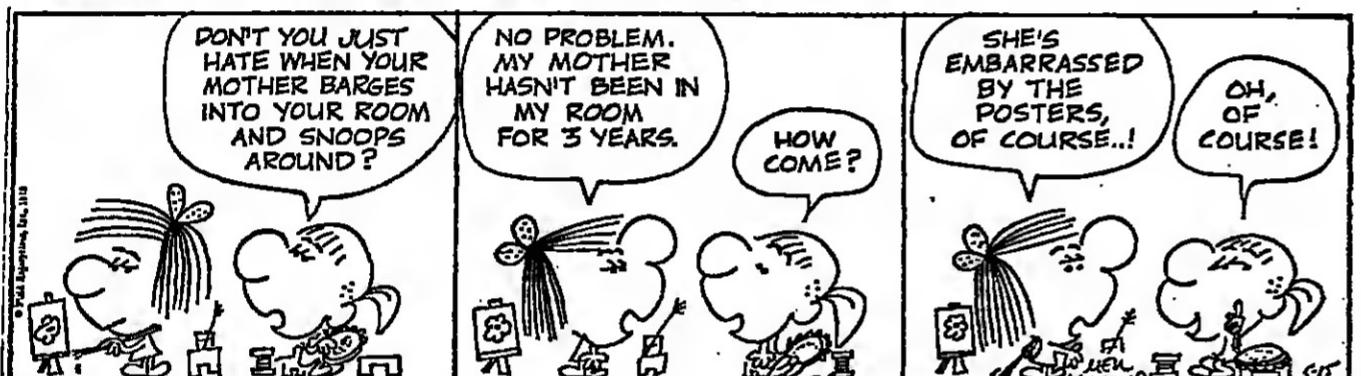
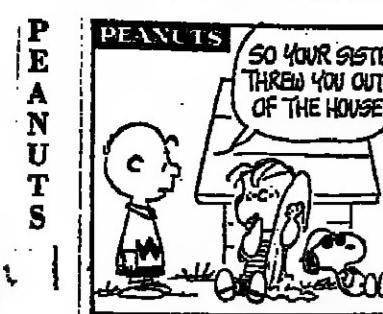
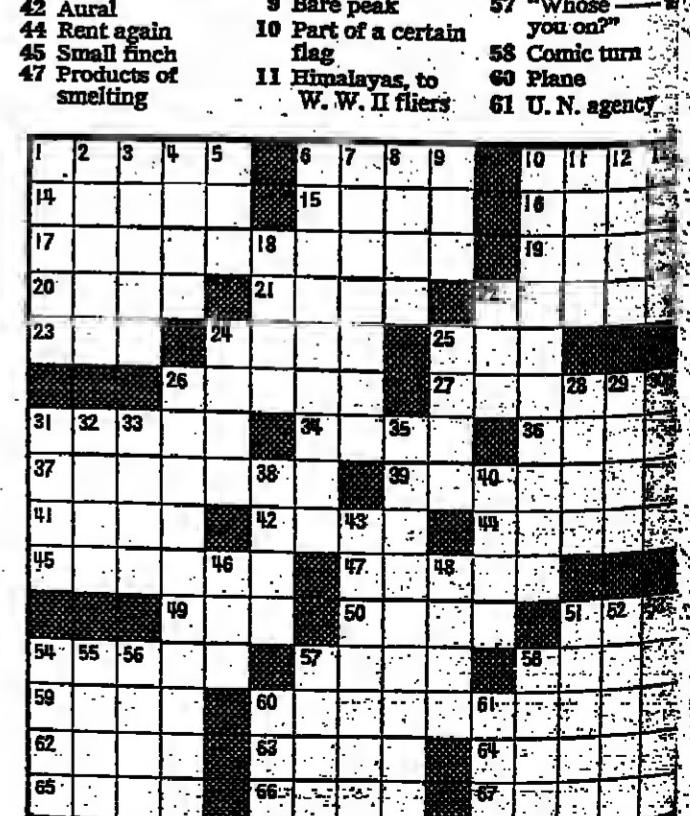


MIGHT MEAN SOME DRIP LET THE SECRETS OUT.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Find the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: BATHE PAYEE CLOUDY ICEBOX
Answer: Run down the beach—EBBED

Ickx 2d, Fittipaldi 3d Beltoise Scores in Monaco Prix

By Mike Katz

MONTE CARLO, May 14—Jean-Pierre Beltoise, who most had more than his share of rain today to win the showy Grand Prix of Monaco in a 25-year-old son of a Parisian, who lost his first wife in a car accident and was suspended from months last year for his involvement in the race of another racer, steered the machine's 12-cylinder Ferrari through the slippery traffic on the slippery roads at the average speed of clear hours and miles an hour to score his second behind Ickx, spun a couple of times and limped home fourth in his Tyrrell-Ford.

Incredibly, the troubles did not lead to any injuries in the 30th running of the oldest grand prix. And incredibly, none of the major troubles belonged to Beltoise.

After a quick start in which he took the lead from the second row of the grid—Ickx said the Frenchman had jumped the checkered flag—the only problems Beltoise had were an occasional swerve and some traffic while passing the slower cars.

"I couldn't believe I wouldn't have trouble until five laps to go," said Beltoise, who has led grand-prize races before only to run into mechanical difficulties. "Then I thought if everything kept on normally I would win."

But even his wife, Jacqueline (the sister of Francois Cevert, who last season became the first Frenchman to win a grand prix in 14 years, but who was 18th today), wouldn't believe Beltoise had won. Two hours, 26 minutes, 54.7 seconds after the start, as Beltoise was taking the checkered flag, Jacqueline said while standing in the pits: "I'll believe it when he comes back all right. Then I'll be sure."

Beltoise's past performances give good cause for worry. His left arm is still partially paralyzed from a 1964 accident and last year, attempting to push his broken-down car back to the pits during a sportscar race in Argentina, he crossed the track Ignazio Giunti of Italy, speeding around a turn, crashed into Beltoise's car and was killed.

Beltoise was suspended by the French Auto Federation, much to the delight of many race organizers angered by his frequent criticisms of inadequate safety precautions. He wound up with only 1 point in the driver standings last season and Matra, with whom he has a contract, decided to race only one Formula One car this year. Chris Amon got that one and Beltoise was "loaned" to BRM, a team that lost its two top drivers, Pedro Rodriguez and Jo Siffert, in fatal accidents last year.

The Fittipaldi brothers, the sons of Formula 1 racing legend Emerson, put their heads together and came up with a plan to keep Beltoise in the race. They found a team that had suspended him, the French Equipe Beltoise, and signed him to a three-year deal. The team, which had been racing in the European Formula 2 series, will now compete in Formula 1 next year. The team's owner, Jean-Pierre Beltoise, France, 3 hours 20 minutes 54.7 seconds (average speed, \$3.84 miles per hour).
2. Jackie Ickx, Belgium, 3 hours 20 minutes 54.7 seconds (Tyrrell-Ford, 1 lap behind); 4. Jackie Stewart, Scotland, Tyrrell-Ford 2 laps.
5. Brian Redman, England, McLaren-Ford.
6. Peter Gethin, Wales, Brabham-Zetecoski, 2 laps.
7. Andre de Adamich, Italy, Surtees-Ford, 2 laps.
8. Jean-Pierre Beltoise, France, 3 hours 20 minutes 54.7 seconds (average speed, \$3.84 miles per hour).
9. Tom Pryce, Wales, Brabham-Ford, 3 laps.
10. Ron Toonen, Australia, Brabham-Ford, 3 laps.
11. Ronnie Peterson, Sweden, March-Ford, 4 laps.
12. Graham Hill, England, March-Ford, 4 laps.
13. Mike Beuttler, England, March-Ford, 4 laps.
14. David Purley, Lotus-Ford, 5 laps.
15. Dennis Hulme, New Zealand, Matra-Ford, 6 laps; 16. Niki Lauda, Austria, March-Ford, 0 laps.
17. Carlos Pace, Brazil, March-Ford, 6 laps.
18. Jean-Pierre Beltoise, France, Tyrrell-Ford, 10 laps.

DRIVERS' STANDINGS

Driver	Team	Points
Emerson Fittipaldi	Brabham	10
Jackie Ickx	Belgian	10
Tom Pryce	Wales	10
Jackie Stewart	Scotland	12
Jo Siffert	Switzerland	0
Clay Regazzoni	Switzerland	7
Peter Gethin	Wales	7
Mike Beuttler	England	7
André de Adamich	Italy	3

Beltoise's powerful 6-foot-2, 183-pound rookie who left the Indianapolis Motor Speedway after his last race to sign with the New York Nets Friday night. The Pacers put those ingredients together, especially in the second half, to break up a 10-game winning streak. The Nets' fifth game will be played here tomorrow.

McGinnis, the 6-foot-6, 200-pound rookie who left the Indiana Pacers last night, has signed with the New York Nets Friday night. The Pacers put those ingredients together, especially in the second half, to break up a 10-game winning streak. The Nets' fifth game will be played here tomorrow.

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